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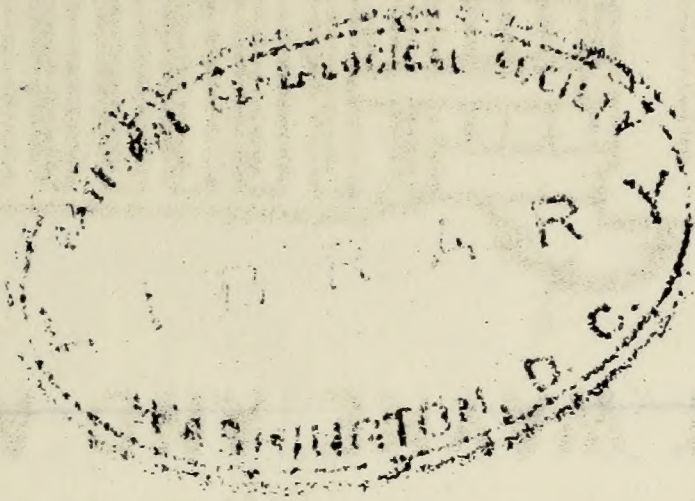


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**Edward Doty**

**A**

**Mayflower Passenger**

**and**

**Plymouth Settler**

**By**

**Ethan Allen Doty**

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Doty, Ethan Allen  
Edward Doty, a Mayflower  
passenger and Plymouth settler

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August, 1954.

Rec'd Feb 28, 1947



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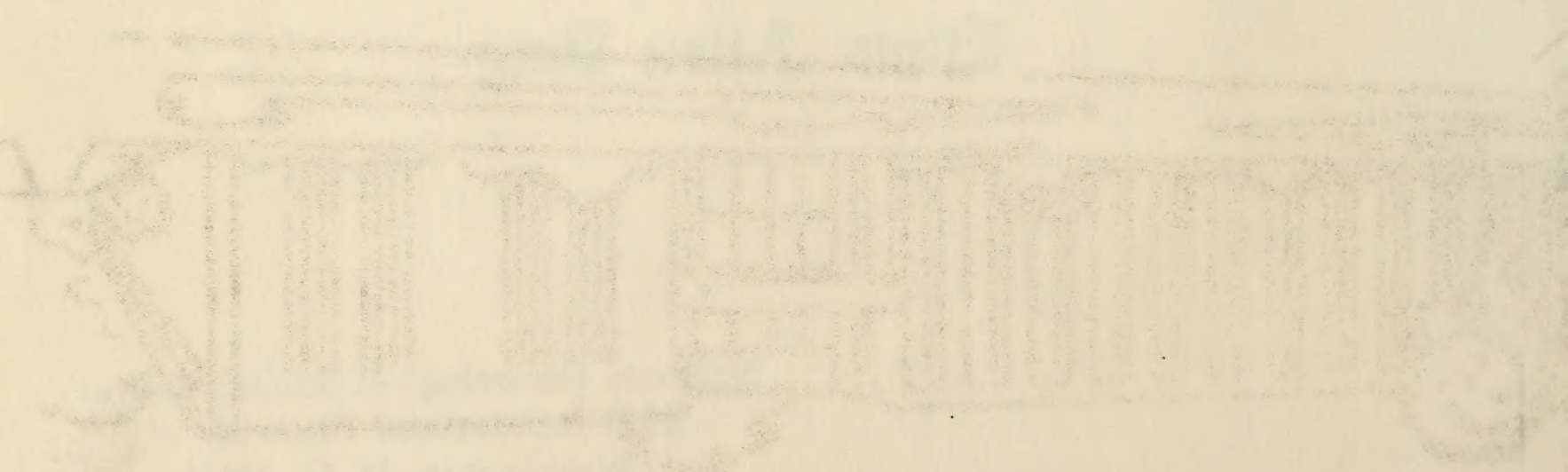
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OF EXCELLENCE

OUR GOVT IS THE ALTIMA





This account of EDWARD DOTY was written by my father, ETHAN ALLEN DOTY, and published as a part of the DOTY-DOTEN FAMILY, in 1897. It is reprinted now to place Edward Doty in true perspective as a Mayflower passenger and Plymouth settler and to contradict some of the rumors about him which have no basis in fact.

A few footnotes have been added but neither my father, who died in 1915, nor I have been able to substantially enlarge upon the original record.

It is my intention to continue the search for data about Edward Doty and I will appreciate any additional references and suggestions.

ETHAN ALLEN DOTY

820 Packard Building  
Philadelphia 2, Pa.

August, 1954.







Governor William Bradford, the second Governor of the Plymouth Colony, who succeeded to that office upon the death of Governor Carver in 1621, was himself one of the most prominent emigrants by the Mayflower. His History of Plymouth Plantation, which was completed in 1650, really comprises a diary of his life there.

In the appendix of that history he gives a list of the "Passengers of the Mayflower," as follows:

"The names of those which came over first in ye year 1620, and were by the blessing of God the first beginners and (in a sort) the foundation of all the Plantations and Colonies in New England: and their families."

Then follows the list, in which occurs the family of Stephen Hopkins, as follows:

"Mr. Steven Hopkins & Elizabeth, his wife, and 2 children caled Giles and Constanta, a doughter, both by a former wife; and 2 more by this wife, caled Damaris & Oceanus: the last borne at Sea: and 2 servants caled Edward Doty and Edward Litster."

And then he continues (writing in 1650):

"And seeing it hath pleased him to give me to see thirty years compleated since these beginings: and that the great works of his providence are to be observed, I have thought it not unworthy my paines to take a veiu of the decreasings & increasings of these persons, and such change as hath passed over them & theirs, in this thirty years. It may be of some use to such as come after; but however I shall reste in my owne benefite. I will therefore take them in order as they lye."







And then follows, in the same order as in the original list, each family, with its changes, and next the family of Stephen Hopkins, this account :

“Edward Doty & Edward Litster, the servants of Mr. Hopkins. Litster, after he was at liberty went to Virginia & ther dyed. But Edward Doty by a second wife hath 7. children and both he and they are living.”

The history of the Pilgrims, as stated by Governor Bradford in his history of Plymouth Plantation, shows that the Puritans from sundry towns and villages in Nottinghamshire, Lincolnshire, and some of Yorkshire, to escape inconveniences and persecutions, removed about 1608-9 to the Low Countries. There came also some from London and other parts. They settled first at Amsterdam, but in a year removed to Leyden, where they lived till 1620.

About the first of August of that year, after many delays, they sailed to Southampton, and on the 15th the Mayflower and Speedwell sailed from that port to the New World with 120 passengers, some of whom had but just joined the company. Disasters to the Speedwell compelled a return of both vessels to Plymouth, where she was abandoned and some of the passengers gave up the voyage. But on the 6th of September, the Mayflower, with the remaining 102 passengers, finally sailed, and after a stormy voyage of sixty-five days dropped anchor in Cape Cod harbor on the 11th of November following.

Under that date Mourt's "Relation" states :

“This day before we came to harbour, observing some not well affected to unity and concord, but gave some appearance of faction, it was thought good there should be an association and agreement, that we should combine together in one body, and to submit to such government and governors as we should, by common consent, agree to make and choose, and set our hands to this that follows, word for word.”

Bradford, writing of the same, says it was “occasioned partly by y<sup>e</sup> discontented & mutinous speeches that some of the strangers amongst them had let fall from them in y<sup>e</sup> ship. That when they came ashore they would use their own libertie:” etc.







The agreement or compact is as follows:

"In ye name of God, Amen. We whose names are underwritten, the loyall subjects of our dread soveraigne Lord, King James, by ye grace of God, of Great Britaine, Franc, & Ireland king, defender of ye faith, &c., haveing undertaken, for ye glorie of God, and advancemente of ye Christian faith, and honour of our king & countrie, a voyage to plant ye first colonie in ye Northerne parts of Virginia, doe by these presents solemnly & mutually in ye presence of God, and one of another, covenant & combine our selves togeather into a civill body politick, for our better ordering & preservation & furtherance of ye ends aforesaid: and by vertue hearof to enacte, constitute, and frame such just & equall lawes, ordinances, acts, constitutions, & offices, from time to time, as shall be thought most meete & convenient for ye generall good of ye Colonie, unto which we promise all due submission and obedience.

"In witnes whereof we have hereunder subscribed our names at Cape Codd ye 11. of November, in ye year of ye raigne of our soveraigne lord, King James, of England, France, & Ireland ye eighteenth, and of Scotland ye fiftie fourth. An<sup>o</sup>: Dom. 1620."

To this compact were signed the names of each male member of the company, and among them that of Edward Doty.

Stephen Hopkins, with his family and servants, were among those who joined the party of emigrants at Southampton on their arrival from Leyden. He was a tanner or leather maker by trade and the term servant probably indicates a workman or, in this case, an apprentice.

They had been residents of London, and in many ways it is shown that these were not considered as being of the same mind and spirit as the others, who were so closely knit together by their long residence in Leyden. It is probable that the newcomers were actuated by a greater spirit of adventure in emigrating to the New World, and that they were less ready to acknowledge the authority of the Governor of the new Colony who seems to have already been chosen, while it is certain that some at least







were not in full sympathy with the religious ideas and the motives that guided the actions of the leaders.

Disaffection with the general interests of the party had appeared during the voyage, sufficient to create suspicion, and it was probably owing to this that the famous compact was drawn up.

Edward Dotey was invited to sign this compact on board the Mayflower after its arrival in Cape Cod Harbor and from this time he was treated to all intents and purposes as one of the company, receiving the same allotment of land and stores as all other single men. From this it would seem as if he had at this time reached his majority, though he probably still owed some service to Stephen Hopkins. It has been assumed, however, inasmuch as he is spoken of as a youth, that he had now reached his 21st year, and this is the only indication that we have of the date of his birth.

The Mayflower arrived at Cape Cod on the 11th of November (O. S.), 1620, and the first duty of the emigrants was the necessity of looking for a suitable place of habitation in this new country. They had bought "a large shalop with them out of England," but the boat had been so much bruised and shattered by the rough weather on the voyage that it was found it would take some days to properly repair it. Whereupon a few volunteered to go by land, making such discoveries as they could, while the shallop was being put in order. "It was conceived ther might be some danger in y<sup>e</sup> attempte, yet seeing them resolute, they were permitted to goe, being 16. of them well armed, under y<sup>e</sup> conduct of Captain Standish," to whom was joined for advice and counsel William Bradford, Stephen Hopkins and Edward Tilley. It is probable that Edward Doty was one of this party. They started on the 15th November and were gone several days, marching along by the side of the sea. A few Indians whom they met ran away from them and they found some Indian corn, which had been buried probably for future use, which they bore back to the ship, having never seen any such before.

After this, the shallop being ready, a party of thirty sailed to the same neighborhood, where it had been thought a suitable





harbor might be found. They discovered some deserted houses of the Indians and much corn and beans, which they carried away and which served them for seed the next spring; but the harbor was found unsatisfactory.

The month of November being thus spent, and "much foule weather falling in, the 6. of Desemr. they sent out their shallop againe with 10. of their principall men & some sea men upon further discovery."

The account appended is from Mourt's "Relation" (now recognized as a Journal by Geo. Morton, one of the pilgrims, and identical in many parts with Governor William Bradford's history).

"Wednesday, the sixt of December (1620), it was resolved our discovers should set forth, for the day before was too fowle weather, and so they did, though it was well ore the day ere all things could be readie. So ten of our men were appointed who were of themselves willing to undertake it, to wit, Captaine Standish, Maister Carver, William Bradford, Edward Winsloe, John Tilley, Edward Tilley, John Houland, and three of London, Richard Warren, Steeuen Hopkins, and Edward Dotte and two of our Sea-men, John Alderton, and Thomas English, of the Ships Company there went two of the Masters Mates, Master Clarke, and Master Copin, the Master Gunner and three Saylers."

The narration of which discovery follows, penned by one of the Company. (Undoubtedly Governor William Bradford, as it is identical with the account in his history.)

The party above is the famous party that started out in the shallop of the Mayflower on the voyage of discovery. Starting on the 6th December (our 16th), the weather being very cold and hard, and the sea rough, they had great difficulty first in launching the shallop and next in weathering a sandy point, now known as Long Point, inside which they lay. Two of them were very sick and Edward Tilley nearly swooned with the cold. In spite of these hardships they continued, partly by sea and partly by land, for several days, encountering and beating off Indians, discovering their stores of corn, their habitations and graves,





until after many dangers and hairbreadth escapes, late on Friday night, 8th December, in the storm, they found a refuge on what is now known as Clark's Island, in Plymouth harbor. Here they rendezvoused all day of Saturday, 9th, and rested Sunday. On Monday, 11th December (our 21st December, "Forefathers' Day"), they sounded the harbor, found it a good harbor for the shipping, and sailed for the mainland, landing on Plymouth Rock. Then "we marched also into the Land, and found divers corne fields, and little running brookes, a place very good for scituation, so we returned to our Ship again with good newes to the rest of our people, which did much comfort their hearts."

In "Thatcher's History of Plymouth," p. 360, it is related of this journey:

"Clark's Island (Plymouth harbor) received its name from Clark, the Master's mate of the Mayflower, who first took possession of it Dec. 8, 1620. There is a tradition that Edward Dotey, a young man, attempted to first leap on the island, but was severely checked for his forwardness, that Clark might first land and have the honor of giving his name to the island, which it still retains. My authority for this tradition is Mr. Joseph Lucas, whose father was great-grandson of Edward Dotey."

A few days later the Mayflower dropped her anchor in Plymouth harbor, and the whole party, which by Bradford's account numbered 102 persons, landed and commenced the settlement of the town. It is related that Thursday, the 28th of December (Jan. 19th, 1621, by our count):

"So in the afternoone we went to measure out the grounds, and first, we tooke notice how many Families they were, willing all single men that had no wives to joyne with some Familie as they thought fit, that so we might build fewer houses, which was done, and we reduced them to 19 Families." Each person was allotted half a pole in breadth and three in length, and lots were cast for position. (These plots were on the north and south sides of what is now known as Leyden street, Plymouth.)

In this allotment Edward Dotey undoubtedly united with the family of Stephen Hopkins, and continued thus till the fur-





ther allotment of land in 1624. The story of this first winter of the settlers, strangers upon this most inhospitable coast, overcome by sickness and exposure, is pathetically told by Bradford. Within two or three months one-half of their company died, it being the depth of winter and they wanting houses and other comforts. They were attacked by scurvy and other diseases, caused by their long voyage and poor condition, so that there died sometimes two or three in a day. In the time of their greatest distress there were but six or seven sound persons to wait upon the others and perform the necessary duties for the sick. The seamen on the vessel fared almost as badly, so that the Mayflower was detained several months from returning. To add to their distress, the house which had been built as a general rendezvous and for the common use, and to which many of their goods had been removed, was accidentally burned on the 14th January, and increased their troubles.

Edward Dotey unquestionably bore his part in the suffering of this trying season, but his young and rugged constitution carried him safely through, and the spring found him working with his master in the fields or upon the houses which it was found necessary to erect and which were at first used largely in common by the settlers. The first direct allusion to him that we find in the records at this time is not a complimentary one. But it must be borne in mind that these, the records of the police court of the time, exaggerate the importance of these peccadilloes of the young. It is under the date of 1621, June 18, that we find this item in "A Chronological History of New England," by Thomas Prince, M. A., a journal carefully compiled from Bradford's History and the various records of towns and churches, and published about 1712.

"The second offence is the first duel fought in New England, upon a challenge of single combat with sword and dagger between Edward Doty and Edward Leister, servants of Mr. Hopkins, both being wounded, the one in the hand, the other in the thigh, they are adjudged by the whole company to have their head and feet tied together, and so to be for twenty-four hours,





without meat or drink; which is begun to be inflicted, but within an hour, because of their great pains, at their own and their master's humble request, upon promise of better carriage, they are released by the Governor."

The second offence this is called. The first had been in March previous, when John Billington, "who came on board at London," was charged with "contempt of the Captain's lawful command with opprobrious speeches." He was adjudged to much the same punishment, but "craving pardon & being first offence he is forgiven."

In these early days of the Colony these were unquestionably very grave offences against the peace and against the authority of the Governor, and were properly met with severity of punishment, the more readily perhaps as the offenders were in humble position and among those who had joined the company at London and had thus from the first been viewed with suspicion by the pilgrims from Leyden.

But this action of our ancestor, coupled with other subsequent but less serious offences against the peace, and the further fact of a generally litigious if not quarrelsome nature, as developed by the many actions before the General Court in which he appears as defendant or plaintiff, seem to indicate the possession of a warmer blood and quicker temper than those by whom he was surrounded, and points to other than English origin.

An apprentice or servant in the family of a London tanner, probably for seven years before the emigration to America, there is still little to determine the place of Edward Doty's birth. The name is a distinct one. It is not found in England either at the present day or among English names of the time in the various works devoted to the names of families and their histories.<sup>1</sup> It

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1. In Vol. 25 of "Publications of the Harleian Society" of London, England, for the year 1887, among the "Marriage Licenses granted Bishop of London" appears the following: "1576, April 23d Samuel Dote and Agnes Graunger spr of Stepney, to marry there". No further records of Doty or Dote have been found but there are several of Graunger and Granger. Stepney is a parish in the east end of London where we find Stepney Green, Stepney Church, Stepney Station, etc.





does not seem to have had any other representative in the early emigration. "Doughtys" and "Dottens" of English origin there were in that day; emigrants of these names settled in the same localities, but in no case is there apparent a single incident or connection that would indicate an origin similar to that of the Doty family.

It may be noted here that the earliest spelling and pronunciation of the name seems to have been "Doty." This is the spelling as given by Governor Bradford, while "Mourt's Relation" gives it as "Dotte." The second generation at Plymouth are frequently called "Doten," or sometimes "Doton" and "Dotin"—with this exception, however, that each of the sons who left Plymouth for points inland returned to the spelling "Doty." Thus Joseph Doty at Rochester, Samuel Doty in New Jersey, and Isaac Doty on Long Island, each of whose descendants have retained this spelling. The other sons, Edward and John Doty at Plymouth and Thomas Doty on Cape Cod, were sometimes called "Doten," but then again their descendants who have left the sea-coast have almost invariably returned to the original "Doty."

This leads to the belief that the spelling of the name "Doten" has been the result of a provincial pronunciation characteristic of the locality at the time, a belief which is strengthened by the fact that the distinctly English name of "Doughty" was at the same period in the same locality pronounced "Doughten," and will be found so written in the records of Scituate, Mass.

Baylie, in his "Chronicles of Plymouth," vol. 1, p. 265, says: "The names of Bompasse, De La Noye and Doten are unquestionably of French origin. The persons who originally bore them were probably admitted into the Plymouth Company from amongst the French Protestants resident of Leyden. They have been changed by English pronunciation and usage into Bumpus, Bump, Delano and Doty."

However this may be as to the names Bompasse and De La Noye, we know that Edward Doty was not resident at Leyden and that the name was probably originally "Doty," rather than "Doten."





But a study of his character, from what we know of his actions, would furnish much more reasonable ground for belief that he may have had a French origin.<sup>2</sup>

Numerous suggestions have been made from various and valued sources as to this origin, based in most cases on ingenious deductions from the names of French families or localities, but in the absence of more definite information this remains a matter of speculation entirely, unrelieved by a single fact upon which we may base an opinion.

It should be noted also in this connection that several facts may be taken as pointing to a possible German origin of our name. A German, attracted by the name Doty upon a business sign, declared that the name had been the original name of his family; that his great grandfather was a Lutheran minister living about 1763 at Aultweile, about nine miles from Frankfort, Germany, of the name of "Dotee," and had a family there, which he had always understood to be of German origin.

It is to be hoped that the researches now being made under the auspices of the New England Genealogical and Historical Society in London by Mr. Henry C. Waters may result in some clue to further and more reliable information.<sup>3</sup>

In the spring of 1624 the people requested the Governor to have some land "by continuance and not by yearly lot as before," which request was granted, and to every person was given one acre of land, to them and theirs, as near the town as might be, that they might keep close together for greater defence and safety, and no more till the seven years expired for which all had covenanted together. The tract of land which Edward Doty received in this division is located by Mr. William T. Davis in his "Ancient Landmarks of Plymouth," pages 314-316, as having been located on what is now known as Watson's Hill. This land, at his death

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2. It has also been suggested that the name is taken from the Welsh "Diotty" (See Ellis in Philadelphia Public Ledger Feb. 14, 1933; and from the Italian "Diotti" (Rietstap gives arms for Diotti of Milan, Italy)).

3. Nothing has been found.





and the division of his estate, fell to his son Edward Doty, who was drowned in Plymouth harbor 1690. After his death the shares of the other children were bought by his son-in-law, Justice James Warren, from whom title has passed to its present owners.

This division is entered on the "Records of the Colony of New Plymouth—Deeds—Vol. 1," as follows, it being the second entry in this first volume of deeds:

"The falles of their grounds which came first ouer in the May-Floure, according as their lotes were cast—1623." "These lye one the South side of the brooke to the woodward opposite to the former

JOHN HOWLAND	4
STEUEN HOBKINS	6
EDWARD	1
EDWARD	1
GILBARD WINSLOW	1
SAMUEL FFULLER JUNEOR	3

these containe 16 akers besides Hobamak's ground which lyeth betweene Joe. Howlands & Hobkinses."

It is quite certain from the allotment of the other plots adjoining the above and opposite to it to the remaining members of the original emigrants, which precede or follow the above entry in the book of deeds, that the plot allotted to Edward Doty was one of those marked "Edward" in the above list, the balance of the name on the record having been either accidentally torn or perhaps omitted. The other "Edward" was probably Edward Lister, and they were allotted plots next to their master, Stephen Hopkins, and this is corroborated by the extract above from the "Ancient Landmarks of Plymouth." It is probable that this first plot never passed out of the possession of Edward Doty during his lifetime, though he soon removed elsewhere, but at his death passed to his son Edward and to his children, as noted.

The next allotment of lands was in the Spring of 1627, and is noted thus in Prince's Chronology: "To make all easy, we take





every head of a family, with every young man of age and prudence, both of the first comers, and those who have since arrived, into partnership with us. Every single freeman to have a single share. Each father to have leave to purchase a share for each of his family. Each share is allotted twenty acres of tillable land, besides the single acres with the gardens and homesteads they had before." The "single acres" referred to those allotted in 1623-4. No division of the live stock was made at the same time. In this division of "lotts" and property, made after careful consideration by the Governor and Council, each single man united with some head of a family in order that there might be as few families as possible, and Edward Doty was attached to the family of John Howland. In the record the name is written "Edward Dolton," which is an error of the copyist or of the recorder, as the name of Dolton does not appear elsewhere in the records of the Colony. The entry in the Book of Deeds, reads: "The fourth lot fell to John Howland & his company joyned to him his wife

ELIZABETH HOWLAND  
JOHN HOWLAND JUNOR  
DESIRE HOWLAND  
WILLIAM WRIGHT  
THOMAS MORTON JUNOR  
JOHN ALDEN  
PRISSILLA ALDEN  
CLEMONT BRIGGS  
EDWARD DOLTON  
EDWARD HOLDMAN  
JOH. ALDEN

To this lot fall one of the 4 heyfers came in the Jacob, Called Raghorne."

The entries in the records so far are in the handwriting of Governor Bradford, but the different volumes of records are in the handwriting of many different individuals besides Governor Bradford, there being that of Governor Edward Winslow and of the Secretaries of the Colony, Messrs. Nathaniel Souther,





Nathaniel Morton, Nathaniel Clarke and Samuel Sprague. Each of these has not simply a penmanship different from the others, but each has a spelling of his own, especially of proper names.

It must be remembered that the Julian method of computing time, commonly known as the "Old Style," was in use in England and its dependencies. The legal year commenced on Conception day, the 25th of March. The addition of ten days will reduce it to our present or "New Style." Where the months were distinguished by numbers the first month was March, the second April, etc.

Taking the entries chronologically as entered in the various volumes of "Miscellaneous Records," "Court Orders," "Deeds," etc., we obtain the only account that is open to us of the life and character of this "London youth."

They are as follows:

According to "an order of the Court held the 2d of January in the seaventh yeare of the raine of or Soveraigne lord Charles, by the grace of God King," etc. (1631-2), "the persons heereunder menconed were rated for publike use by the Govr. Mr. Will. Bradford (and his assistants), Capt. Miles Standish, Joh: Alden, Joh. Howland, John Done, Stephen Hopkins, Will Gilson, Sam. Fuller, Senior, John Genny, Godbert Godbertson, & Jonathan Brewster, to be brought in by each pson as they are heere under written, rated in Corne at VI<sup>s</sup>. p bushell." In the list that follows Edward Dowty is rated £01 .07ss: 00d: and this rate is about the same as those above named, but not so large as that of Edward Winslow, whose rate is £2., 05s., 00d., or that of Isaack Allerton at £3. 11s. 00d. Many others in the list are rated lower, as 18s.; 15s., and some as low as 9s. This would seem to indicate that by this time, January, 1632, he had begun to accumulate some property, and that he must have been industrious, capable and successful to have rated so high.

In the list of "The names of the Freemen of the Incorporacon of Plymoth in New England, An. 1633," appears "Edward Dowty." At a Court held January 1st, 1632-3, by Bradford, Governor, "An action tryed between John Washburne, plaintiffe,





and Edw. Dowty, defendant, about an hog the defendant had taken wrongfully from the plaintiffe, as hee alledged; but the jewry, Robt Heeks being foreman, fownd the plaintiffe faulty & acquitted the defendant. According to this verdict judgem<sup>t</sup> pronounced ag<sup>t</sup> the plaintiffe.

“Joseph Rogers complayned in Court of Edward Dowty for non-pformance of cov<sup>ts</sup> in a contract between them wherein six pigges of five weekes old were due unto the plaintiffe. The case being heard, the defendant was cast in four bushels of Corne.

“Will Bennet complained of Edward Dowty for divers injuries w<sup>ch</sup> was referred to the Councell to be ended by them.”

“The Acts of the Councell, Jan. 3d, 1632-3.

“William Bennet complayned of Edw. Dowty to have dealt fraudulently w<sup>th</sup> him about a flich of bacon he was to haue at the rate of three pounds of beaver, w<sup>ch</sup> being viewed was esteemed but at halfe the value & to be made good in beaver or so much bacon as Robt Heekes and Francs Eaton should thinke meete betweene man & man.

“The said plaintiffe having sold the defendt a pcell of boards for beaver demanded pmt pay. The matter being heard, it was determined that the def<sup>t</sup> should pay him so much bacon in hand as the foresaid Robt and Francs should value to be worth three poinds of beaver, and the remainder to be paid by the said Edw. at or before the first of March next ensuing to Richard Church of Plymouth aforesaid, being the assigne of the said Will Bennet; and for default of paym<sup>t</sup> upon the desire of the said Willi: or his assigne to haue order to straine.

“Whereas the said Will had employed the serv<sup>t</sup> of the said Edward one moneth in sawing of boards w<sup>th</sup> Edw. Shaw, it was ordered he should allow him so much for his serv<sup>t</sup> as the said Edw had w<sup>ch</sup> wrought w<sup>th</sup> him, and not to be p<sup>d</sup> for a moneth of daies, being the weather was very unseasonable by reason of raine &c.

“At a Court held the first of April, 1633.

“An accon of slander tryed between William Bennet & Edward Dowty of New Plymouth; the said Will being plaintiffe





accused the said Edward to have called him rogue, wch being proved by divers testimonies, the jewry, Josuah Pratt being foreman, found the def<sup>t</sup> to be guilty & amerced him in fifty shilling fine whereof thirty to goe to the plaintiffe and twenty to o<sup>r</sup> soveraigne lord the King, and gaue the said Edward Dowty eight moneths day of paymt."

The above entries of the years 1632 and 1633 appear to be in the manuscript on the record of Governor Edward Winslow, and it will be noted that he uniformly spells the name Edward Dowty. There is no more significance to be given to this spelling, however, than to the names of Rob<sup>t</sup> Heekes, John Done and John Genny, representatives of the "Hicks," "Doane" and "Jenny" families, as well as many similar misspellings of names of other families in the records.

"At a Generall Court held 2d Jany, 1633-4." (Winslow still being Governor.)

"It was ordered, that whereas John Smith, being in great extremity formerly, to be freed of the same bound himselfe as an apprentice to Edward Dowty for the terme of ten yeares, uppon the peticon of the said John the Court toke the matter into hearing, and finding the said Edw: had disbursed but little for him, freed the said John from his cov<sup>t</sup> of ten yeares bond him to make up the time he had already served the said Edward the full terme of five yeares; and at the end thereof, the said Edward to giue him dowble appall, & so be free of each other.

"At a Court of Assistants held 24th March 1633-4.

"Edward Dowty & Josias Cooke were amerced in 6<sup>ss</sup> VIII<sup>d</sup> p man for breaking the peace of our sover. L. the K. and whereas the s<sup>d</sup> Edward drew bloud from the said Josias, the said Edward was awarded to giue him 3<sup>s</sup> 4<sup>s</sup> for the same, wch to be p<sup>d</sup> wthin one moneth, or levied at the pleasure of the govr."

"Edward Dowty" was again rated Jan. 2d, 1634, in the list at £00. 18<sup>s</sup>. 00<sup>d</sup>."

"At a Court before the Gournor & Assistance held the 28th March 1634. (Prince was now Governor.)

"Edw. Downtie, plaintife, haveing arested Francis Sprage in an accon of twentie sterling, it is determined that the defendant





Francis Sprag pay vnto the plaintife VI<sup>s</sup> and VI<sup>d</sup> sterl. w<sup>th</sup> charges, and also halfe a peeck of malt, or give him satisfacion for the said malt.

It is entered on the record :

"6th Jany 1634-5. Edward Doten and Fayth Clarke were married."

"At a Generall Meeting the 14th of March 1635-6 concerning the Hey Grownds for Plymoth & Duxborough. The place heere-after menconed were assigned to the severall psons for their prnt use the yeare 1636 viz: That Mr. Prence, Joseph Rogers, Tho. Cushman, & Edw. Dowty haue the ground upon Jones his river, where Mr. Prence & Mr. Allerton mowed last year.

"At a Court of assistants held 1636, Aug. 22. Peter Talbott, the late serv<sup>t</sup> of Edwd Dowty having a proporcon of land due unto him by the service of his m<sup>r</sup> as appeareth by indenture, hath made over his right to James Skiffe, for & in consideracon of six bushels of corne."

In the transfer of this land, which was made at the Court held July 6, 1637, the above facts are recited, but the name is written "Edward Doty."

"Octo 5, 1636. Joseph Beedle & Edw. Dowty, having entred crosse accons against each other, their matters being raw & impfct, were by the Court referred to the arbitracon of Richard Church, Josuah Prat, & Nicholas Snow & they to stand to such order the said arbitrators should sett downe."

"The Names of the Freemen" are given again, March 7, 1636-7, Bradford being now Governor, and among them Edward Dotey.

John Banges and Edward Dotey are this year, 1637, to have "hey ground at Saggaquash."

"1636-7 March 7. At a Court of Assistants. Georg Clarke complaynes against Edward Doty in an action vpon the case for to the damage of XII<sup>£</sup> for a deceitful bargaine made w<sup>th</sup> him for a lot of land. The Court ordered it by consent of both pties, that the said Edward Dotey shall either repay to the said George Clarke the eight pounds he hath receiued for the said lot in pt of payment,





vpon the last day of Nouember next or els vpon the payment of four pounds more vnto the said Edward Dotey by the said George Clarke; the same day the said Edward Dotey shall assure the said lot of land vnto the said Georg Clarke and his assignes for euer."

"1637 Octo 2<sup>d</sup> Georg Clarke complaynes ag<sup>st</sup> Edward Dotey in an action vpon the case for denying him the liberty to hold land for the terme he had taken y<sup>t</sup> for, to the damage of XX£. The jury found for pltiff and assessed XX<sup>s</sup> damage and the charges of the Court. Execucon granted."

This matter does not seem to have ended there, for at the same session of the Court Edward Dotey was convicted of assault and battery on George Clarke and assessed 12d. damages and the costs of Court. And on the 6th March following, either for the same offence or a new one, "Edward Dotey was filed Xs. for breaking his maties peace in assaulting George Clarke." This appears to have settled the difficulty, for we find no further mention of it, and it may be well to note here that "George Clarke" was apparently not related to the family of Faith Clark whom Edward Doty had married. Under date of 1637, July 12th, the following deed appears in the first volume of deeds recorded in the Colony. We enter it here at length, as it was one of the earliest deeds recorded, or, at least, of those which have been preserved. It is of interest, as showing that with some changes of orthography the same cumbrous forms and terms which existed two hundred and fifty years ago are still in vogue in conveyances of real estate:

"The XII<sup>th</sup> of July Anno Dñi 1637. Edward Dotey & Richard Derby, The said Edward Dotey for and in consideraçon of the sune of one hundred and fifty pounds of lawfull money of England to be payed in manner and forme following Hath freely and absolutely bargained sould allienated enfeofed and confirm vnto the said Richard Derby his heires and assignes All those his Messuages houses and tenements at the heigh Cliffe or Skeart hill together w<sup>th</sup> the foure lotts of land and three other acres purchased of Josuah Pratt Phineas Pratt & John Shawe All which sd pmisss and all & singuler thapprtence vnto the said Richard Derby his heires and Assigns foreuer to the onely pper use &





Behoofe of the said Richard Derby and his heires & assigns foreuer.

“In consideracon whereof the said Richard Derby doth pmise & agree to pay or cause to be payed vnto the said Edward Dotey his Executr<sup>s</sup> Administratr<sup>s</sup> or assigns the said sum of one hundred and fifty pounds of lawfull money of England as aforesaid in manner following That is to say Twenty pounds by Bill of Exchange in Old England (if the said Edward Dotey can pcure the same here) or els in lue thereof one heiffer which the said Edward shall make choyce of to be valued by two different men to be chosen by eich pte w<sup>ch</sup> said sune to be in pt of payment of the said hundred and fifty pounds & the residue of the said one hundred & fifty pounds to be payed at the returne of the said Richard Derby forth of old England w<sup>ch</sup> wilbe w<sup>thin</sup> two yeares now next ensuing (if God pmitt).

“Itm it is agreed vpon betwixt the said pties that the said Richard Derby shall haue psent possession of all the said chief Messuage (except one inner chamber wherein the said Edward Dotey layeth his Corne) and of one lott & three acres of the said lands and as much more as he cann conveniently take in & make vse of to plant vpon.

“Item it is also agreed vpon that the said Edward Dotey shalbe in possession of thother house & thother three lotts of land vntill he shalbe satisfyed and payd the said hundred & fifty pounds and that it shalbe lawfull for him to reape this crop & another crop the next yeare and then if the said Richard Derby shall not be returned forth of old England or haue not payd or cause to be payd & satisfyed the 150<sup>£</sup> by that tyme y<sup>t</sup> shall be lawfull for the said Edward Dotey to sowe the second crop and reape it and so a third vntil the said Richard Derby shall haue payd or cause to be payd the said 150.

“Itm it is also agreed vpon between the said pties That the said Richard Derby shall pcure one able man servant to be brought over to serue the said Edward Dotey for the terme of fiae six or seauen yeares for whose passage the said Edward Dotey shall pay fiae pounds to the said Richard Derby & pforme such other cove-






nante to the said servant as the said Edward shall agree vpon with twelve bushells of Indian graine at thend of his terme.

"Itm it is also agreed vpon betweene the said pties that the said Edward Dotey shall make vse of the two oute houses for the houseing of his Corne and cattle vntill he be payd the said 150£ w<sup>ch</sup> said houses the said Edward shall keepe and leaue in as good repaire (as now they are) when he leaues them as also the dwelling house (he is to use as afores<sup>d</sup>) & the fence vpon the lande as sufficient as now they are.

"Itm it is lastly concluded vpon betweene the said pties that W<sup>m</sup> Hodgkinson shall hold his tyme in such pte of the said lande as he now occupyeth for his terme w<sup>ch</sup> is two crops more beside this p<sup>r</sup>sent crop now vpon the ground.

"(signed) RICHARD DERBY

EDWARD DOTEY his  marke"

This deed, like many others, was signed upon the record book, it being apparently the original deed and not a copy. Richard Derby signs his name, but Edward Doty in this, as in every other paper so far found, signs by mark only, his mark on this deed being in character similar to above.

Though this deed appears properly signed upon the record, it was apparently afterward cancelled, or the property reconveyed to Edward Doty, for we find under date of "Octo. 1, 1638. At a Court of Assistants. Whereas sixtie acres of lande were graunted to Edward Dotey, lying at a pond neere Namassacutt Payth, vpon report that he had sould his house and land at Heigh Cliffe to Mr. Richard Derby, w<sup>ch</sup> bargaine is now relinquished, the said Edward Dotey doth also relinquish the said grant. And the Court hath graunted the said Edward Dotey six acres of meadow there, to lye to his house at Heigh Cliffe, and all that pcell of vpland lying before the said meddow, and to begin at the esterly end at the swampe, ranging vp westerly to another swampe, and to extend to Namascutt Path, southward, saueing that the said Edward shall allow a payth for carriages as shalbe thought meet to be layed forth."





The foregoing documents, with others to follow, establish the fact that Edward Doty was a considerable owner of land at "Heigh Cliffe," or "Skeart Hill," a locality still known by that name, being in the extreme north of the town, bordering on Kingston.

Here, too, or perhaps in the adjoining plain called "Plain Dealing," he lived, and continued to live probably until his death, for though, as appears by records elsewhere and by his will, he was a large purchaser at Yarmouth, at Cohasset, or Dartmouth, and other places, it does not appear that he ever changed his residence from the High Cliff after he established it there, which was probably as early as 1635.

At a Court held 6th August, 1637, John Derby was granted three score acres land at Mount's Hill, and Edward Dotey to have the like there also, both plots subject to the approval of Mr. Edward Winslow and Mr. John Jenney.

"4th Dec. 1637. Edward Dotey and Tristram Clarke his father-in-law are to take Josiah Winslow, Nathaniel Sowther, and Josuah Pratt and to view a pcell of land by Mr. John Derbies graunt at Mounts Hill, that vpon their report thereof to the Gounour and Assistants they may haue pcells thereof graunted them."

"5th February 1637-8. Fourty acrees of lands are graunted vnto Thurston Clarke, and a garden place lying at the Southwest end of Derby's Pond, on the South side of Monts Hill Chase."

"Threescore acrees of lands are graunted vnto Edward Dotey, and a garden place lying at the westerne end of Derby's pond." This was probably the plot relinquished 1st October, 1638, in the record already given.

"2d Jan'y, 1637-8. Edward Dotey complaines against John Holmes, gent, in an action of trespas to the damage of XL£. The jury found for the defend<sup>nt</sup> and gaue him fīue shillings damage and the charges of the Court because the Complt could not prove he had sustayned any damage thereby."

"25th Octo. 1638. Richard Derby complaines agst Edward Dotey in an action to the dam. of XIII£."





31st Aug., 1638 (Thomas Prentice still Governor), appears the following:

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"Memorand. That whereas William Snow was lately brought over out of old England by Mr. Richard Derby and is his covenant servant for five yeares as appeares by his indenture, beareing date the XX<sup>th</sup> of Februar. 1637 (1637-8) now the said Richard Derby hath assigned over the said Willm Snow vnto Edward Dotey, to serue him the residue of the said terme of five yeares, and two yeares longer, that is to say, for the terme of seuen yeares from the XX<sup>th</sup> day of October next ensuing vnto the end of the terme of seuen yeares next ensuinge, the said Edward pformeing such condicons as on his pt are to be pformed, and shall in the end of the said terme, pay the said William Snow on liuely cow calf of two months old, w<sup>th</sup> two suits of apparell, and fynd him meate, drink & apparell during his terme."

"5th Nov., 1638 Edward Dotey is bail in 40£ for Samuel Gorton of Plymouth."

"(Same day). Georg Moore is allowed the liue w<sup>th</sup> Edward Dotey, he carrying himself in good order as he ought to doe, and to enjoy the bargain between them."

"4th June, 1639. Edward Dotey, yeoman" became security in £20 for Richard Derby."

"24th Sept, 1639. Edward Dotey, planter," sells a plot of twenty acres upon the High Cliff to Richard Derby for a consideration of £22."

"1639-40, 3d March. John Shaw complaynes ag<sup>st</sup> Edward Dotey in an action of tresp<sup>s</sup> vpon the case to the dam. of X£. The jury fynd for the pltif, assesse three pounds fifteene shillings' dam. and the charges of the Court."

"6th April, 1640, Bradford Governor. At a Court, &c. A pcell tenn acres of meddow in the long meddow by Edward Doteys is graunted to M<sup>rs</sup> Bridgitt Fuller, to be layd forth for her of that w<sup>ch</sup> lyeth next to Edward Doteys meddow and a pcell of vpland to yt."

"1st Sept., 1640. Bridgitt Fuller widow, compl. ag<sup>st</sup> Edward Dotey in an action of trespas vpon the case to the dam of XXX£."





The jury fynd for the pltiff and assesse III£ Xs dam. & charges of the Court, but the platiff is to pforme her bargains to the deffnt for wintering her cattell."

2d Nov., 1640. A grant was made of the "West Meddow called Lakenhame by Doteys to Edward Dotey six acres wth vpland." Lakenhame was the ancient name of the present town of Carver, which adjoins Plymouth on the west.

1st June, 1641. George Allen of Sandwich "became ptey to the action that Edward Dotey pfrs ag<sup>st</sup> William Alney of Sandwich."

"At a townes meeting by the inhabitants of Plym. holden the 16th Septembr 1641:

"Thurston Clarke is graunted tenn acres of vpland at the head of Edward Doteys lotte toward Mounte Hill Payth.

"Edward Dotey's pcell of vpland at Lakenham is graunted to be made vp fourty acres."

4th January, 1641-2. At a Court, &c.:

"Concerning the difference betwixt Edward Dotey and Thurstone Clarke, it is ordered by the Court, that the said Thurstone Clarke shall pay unto the said Edward Dotey XII bushells & 1 peck of Indian Corne, and XII<sup>s</sup> in money or IIII bushells of Indian and XI<sup>s</sup> for charges that the said Edward layd forth for the said Thurstone; and this to be payd before the next Court, or else to haue execucon."

"1st February, 1641-2. Whereas Edward Dotey hath two cowes and a young steere of Thomas Symons to keepe for tyme, and that by reason the said Edward Dotey doth not put his cattell to a keep in the sumer tyme and that they use to break into mens corne, and may thereby be endangered either to be spoyled wth corne, or come to some other harme, whereby the said Symons may be endamnaged, the Court doth order, that the said Edward Dotey shall take order that his cattell be safely kept by a keep or els if any damage befall the said Thomas Symons by default thereof, that the said Edward Dotey shall make good the same to the said Thomas Symons."





Ordered, "that Georg Clarke shall pay foure bushells of Indian Corne vnto Edward Dotey vpon the differences now depending betwixt them."

"Concerning ye defences betwixt Mr. John Jenney and Edward Dotey" (Jenney having been granted an attachment for the money in the hands of Thurston Clarke on an execution against Edward Dotey of 31s. 6d.), the Court ordered that the said Jenney should pay Edward Dotey "fue bushells & a halfe of Indian mchantable corne, & III<sup>d</sup> for so much remayned due to the s<sup>d</sup> Dotey vpon the account."

"3d May, 1642. Concerning the differences betwixt Mr. John Jenney, Samuell Stertevaunt & Joseph Ramsden about their corne in ptnshipp, the Court doth order, w<sup>th</sup> consent of all pties, that the fue bushells and a halfe of corne w<sup>ch</sup> Mr. Jenney should pay to the said Dotey for Thurston Clark, and also eight bushell w<sup>ch</sup> the said Joseph Ramsden should pay the said Edward Dotey shalbe payd to the said John Jenney by the said Joseph, w<sup>ch</sup> said fue bushells and a halfe and the said VIII bushells do make vp the thirteene bushells & half w<sup>ch</sup> Edward Dotey was to pay the said Samuell for his pt of the said cropp, and so the said Edward Dotey to be freed from any further incumbrance therein."

7th Dec., 1641. Edward Dotey was granted execution in a suit against James Luxford and in connection with Mr. Thomas Prence attached certain moneys lying in the hands of John Chaundler for said Luxford.

7th May, 1642. Joshua Pratt conveys an acre of upland at the High Cliff to Edward Dotey.

7th Sept. 1642. Edward Dotey plantor, is bail for John Hassell of Seacuncke. (Seekonk is a town now in Bristol County, Mass.)

5th May, 1643. Edward Dotey conveys for a consideration of £16. to Stephen Bryan and John Shaw Jr. 40 acres of land at the High Cliff. (John Shaw Jr. conveyed in 1645 the twenty acres which came to him in this plot to Samuel Stertevaunt.)

6th March, 1643-4. In a controversy between them Edward Dotey was ordered to pay to Mr. Hanbury "five bushells of





Indian." Also, about the same time he was ordered to pay "five bushells of Indian corne to Mr. John Groome for Manasseth Kempton's use."

5th March, 1643-4. Edward Dotey plantor is bail for "John Smyth of the Eele River."

3d March, 1644-5. He becomes bail for Steven Bryan.

1643. Edward Doty was a private in the military company of Plymouth.

The following item is the first that appears on the records in the chirography of Mr. Nathaniel Morton, Secretary of the Colony, and it will be noted that now the name is again spelled Doty.

"New Plimouth this 7th of December 1647. Whereas Samuell Cuthlbert complaineth against Edward Doty for yt hee the said Edward Doty hath wronged the said Samuell in taking away som wood from of his and, the Court haueing heard what can bee said on both sids the said Court hath ordered yt the said Edward Doty shall pay vnto the said Samuell Cuthbert 7 shill. damage and the charges of the Court."

16th Sept, 1649. Thurston Clarke the elder, and Faith his wife unite in conveying to John Dunham, a house and ten acres of upland lying on the highway going to Jones River, abutting upon the upper end of the lots of Samuel Cuthbert and Edward Doty; the deed quaintly specifies all the boards and shelves, all the doors and the locks upon them in the house, and the fruit trees in the orchard, and shows by this time at least the introduction of these luxuries of civilization into the colony.

"6th March, 1649-50. Edward Doty complayneth against John Shaw Jun'r. The jury find for the plaintife thirty-five shillings damage and the charges of the Court the deffendant to make good the iron worke to the plaintife."

7th Aug., 1650—Edward Doty was ordered to pay a bushel of Indian corn to each, Edward Gray and Samuell Cutbert for damage done by his calves and other cattle in their corn.





This completes the references to Edward Doty in the "Court orders," and "Judicial acts" of the colony, but seems to establish the fact of his residence up to this time, at least (1650), at the High Cliff, or possibly at "Plain Dealing," which is still nearer the line of Kingston.

It was at this time, it will be remembered, that Governor Bradford, in the Appendix to his history recounting the families of the original settlers, says that "Edward Doty by a second wife hath 7 children, and both he and they are living." From other sources we know that in 1652 he was one of the purchasers of Dartmouth, and that he made other purchases of lands elsewhere.

His death occurred at Plymouth August 23, 1655. His will is dated there three months earlier, and as it states him then sick it is probable that his sickness continued altogether many months. His will, which is as follows, is signed by his mark, and the name receives a new spelling from the scrivener, "Dotten," this being the only occasion where it is used:

"May the 20th 1655.

"In the name of God, Amen.

"Know all men by these Presents, to whom it may concerne, that I Edward Dotten, Sen'r of the Towne of New Plymouth, in New England, being sicke and yett by the mercye of God in pfect memory, and upon mature consideration doe by this my last Will and testament leave and bequeath my purchase land lying at Coaksett unto my sons; my son Edward I give a double portion, and to the rest of my sonnes equall alike, if they live to the age of one and twenty; if they die before, then to bee p'ted among the rest, only to my wife I leave a third during her life, and then after to returne to my sonnes. And unto my loving wife I give and bequeath my house and lands and meddows within the precincts of New Plymouth, together with all the Chatles and movables that are my proper goods, onely debts and engagements to bee paid. As for my share of land as Punckquesett, if it come to any thing, I give unto my son Edward;





"This being my last Will and Testament;

"I Edward Dotten doe owne it for my act and deed before these my loveing friends, who are witnesses, and doe sett my hand to the same, the day and yeare above written.

"Witnesse

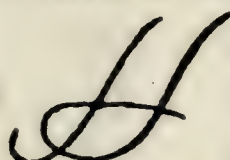
"John howland

"James hurst

"John Cooke

"William hopkins

Edward Dotten

his  marke.

"There being many names besides Coaksett, I mean all my purchase land according to the deed.

"Att the generall court held the first of March 1655, Faith, the wife of Edward Dotten, deceased, did give up and make over all her right and enterest shee had in the land of Edward Dotten at Coaksett or purchases adjacent, unto her children this shee did in the pr<sup>sence</sup> of the said Courte held att Plymouth, ye day and yeare above expressed.

"The above written Will and Testament of Edward Dotten, deceased, was exhibited to the Court held att Plymouth, the fift of March, 1655, on the oathes of

Mr. John howland  
James hurst  
John Cooke  
and William hopkins."

The foregoing is a true copy from Plymouth Colony Record of Wills. Vol. 2, p. 14.

"An Inventory of the Estate of Edward Dotten, lately deceased, taken this 21 of November, 1655, inhabitant of the towne of Plymouth in New England; and Exhibited to the Court held att Plymouth aforesaid the fift of March, Anno. 1655, on the oath of Faith Dotten.





	£.	s.	d.
Imprimis, his dwelling house with his land adjoining .....	25	00	00
It. three score acres of upland with the meddow adjoining it, lying in the woods .....	10	00	00
It. the land at Clarke's Island .....	05	00	00
It. the purchase land lying at Coaksett .	20	00	00
It. a yoake of working oxen .....	12	00	00
It. a cow .....	04	00	00
It. an heifer of year and vantage .....	02	05	00
It. 2 calves of this year .....	01	10	00
It. halfe a calfe of this yeare .....	00	07	06
It. 2 fatt swine .....	04	00	00
It. 4 yearling swine .....	03	00	00
It. cart with Wheels, axltree pins and shakhe .....	02	00	00
It. a plow with the irons .....	00	14	00
It. 2 yoakes, a dog yoake and a draught yoake .....	00	08	00
It. a paire of cuples .....	00	02	00
It. a draught chaine .....	00	04	06
It. 2 axes att 5 <sup>s</sup> 2 spades att 7 <sup>s</sup> .....	00	12	00
It. 5 hoes att 10 <sup>s</sup> 1 pot hanger 3 <sup>s</sup> .....	00	13	00
It. 2 pich forkes at 2 <sup>s</sup> a paire of tonges 1 <sup>s</sup> 6 <sup>d</sup> .....	00	03	06
It. 3 kittles—a copper kittle and 2 brass-kittles .....	01	15	00
It. 6 pewter dishes and a candlesticke ..	00	15	00
It. 2 iron potts .....	01	00	00
It. Earthen potts and pans .....	00	06	00
It. a Matchlock Muskett .....	00	12	00
It. a hay knife and 2 syches with nibbs & ringes .....	00	08	00
It. 2 cow bells at 8 <sup>s</sup> —a pound waight 4 <sup>d</sup> .....	00	08	04





	£.	s.	d.
It. a great Wheel and a little Wheel & a paire of cardes .....	—	11	00
It. 3 paire of hookes and hinges .....	00	04	00
It. 2 hammers, 2 paire of pincers and a drawing knife .....	—	05	06
It. 2 chaires and a cradle .....	00	15	06
It. 3 chists .....	00	18	00
It. 4 wooden trayes, a wooden bowle & straining dish .....	—	04	00
It. a table and forme .....	00	03	00
It. a halfe bushell & halfe pecke .....	00	02	00
It. a half hogshead, a rundlett and sineting trough .....	—	06	00
It. 2 sickles and a hooke .....	00	02	00
It. in linnin .....	02	00	00
It. 30 bushels of rye .....	05	05	00
It. bed and coverings .....	05	00	00
It. 10 bushels and an half of peases ...	01	18	06
It. 6 bushels of Wheat .....	01	16	00
It. 4 score bushels of Indian corn ....	12	00	00
It. 12 load of hay in the woods .....	03	12	00
It. a watch bill .....	00	03	00
It. 4 barrells of tar lying in Capt Wil- letts hands .....	02	00	00
It. more in rye 7 bushels .....	01	04	06
It. a steer of two years and the vantage	02	10	00
It. a barrell of tarr .....	00	10	00
It. a cow hyde .....	00	07	06
<hr/>			
The summe ....	137	19	06
Debts owing .....	06	00	02
Paied of this debt .....	03	13	10

Witnesses William hopkins

The marke E. T. of Ephraim Tinkham."

The foregoing is a true copy from Plymouth Colony Record of Wills, Book 2, pages 15 and 16.





If the household utensils and farming implements in this inventory seem to the present generation hardly worth the mentioning in a will, it must be remembered that at that day chairs were a luxury, not alone in New England, but in the largest part of the civilized world, and that many conveniences which we now esteem among the necessities of life were then unknown. The inventory indicates that Edward Doty was the possessor of a comfortable homestead, well furnished for the needs of his family.

Coaksett, named in the will, is the present Dartmouth, in Bristol County, Mass. Punckquesett was the Indian name for the southern portion of the present town of Tiverton, in Rhode Island.

It has been a matter of great interest to the writer during the many years spent in collecting the materials for this history, to form such idea of the life and character of our ancestor as was afforded by a study of the public records and the early history of the Plymouth Colony. Several visits to the town of Plymouth, a perusal of the records there in manuscript, not only of the Colony, but those as well of the county and town; the aid of some of its citizens who have for years made these records their study, and thereby become familiar with their various details; an inspection of the different localities mentioned and interviews with many of the older residents, with their interesting relics of china-ware and furniture of the early days, and still more interesting traditions which have found place in none of the printed histories; all these have aided him more or less. With these associations Plymouth has been, to him at least, a delightful place to visit. The rock on which that boat load of pilgrims who "set out to discover" first landed; the old "Leyden street," where the first houses were located; the hill where so many were buried during those first three months of exposure and suffering; Pilgrim Hall, with its relics of "the first comers," whose names are wrought in the iron that fences the Plymouth Rock; the stately monument, whose graceful figures and tall shaft now cover probably a spot where Edward Doty mowed the grass two centuries and a half since; aye, even the names upon some prominent signboards of business





houses, assuming here the spelling "Doten" and having many worthy representatives in the town and vicinity, all conspire to make it full of interest. The oldest house in Plymouth is "the Doten House," though not now occupied by a family of the name; the principal wharf is the Doten Wharf, and in every part of this and the adjoining towns comfortable mansions and farms are held by some of the name.

The study of these public records and early history of the Colony, taken in connection with the history of the time, the lives of his associates and neighbors, and an inspection of the locality and its surroundings, give the following impression of our ancestor: A tall and well built man, with a strong constitution, a frame well knit together, and arms and limbs evidently used to hard work, active, alert and full of life, with perhaps a surplus of energy; without school education and yet with an active mind and that knowledge that comes quickly to a close observer from experience; of a kind nature and good intentions, but tenacious of his own to an extent at least of demanding his full rights, and obstinate in maintaining them. Probably when he landed, a youth, at Plymouth, he did not possess any of the religious feeling which actuated the leading spirits among the Pilgrims, but came soon to admire the inflexible honesty of their dealings and the industry, integrity and morality of their lives. Perhaps his early associations in the family of the "good John Howland" helped to curb his unruly spirit. At any rate, from this time on his life appears to have been circumspect, and he seems to have given his energies to the proper support of his increasing family, and with much thrift, to the amassing of property and lands. Many of the suits at law which we have noted were evidently brought in no unfriendly spirit, but rather to settle by arbitration disputed claims. If our assumption of his birth in 1599 is correct, he died in his fifty-sixth year, and it is more than probable that the exposure and hardship of the landing and the first Winter, which only his rugged constitution enabled him to withstand, at last shortened his life.

Governor Bradford's statement in the appendix to his history, that in 1650 "Edward Dotey by a second wife hath 7 children and





both he and they are living," though unquestionably correct, being written at the time by one familiar with all his neighbors, still furnishes us with the only knowledge that we have that he was twice married, and gives us no clue whatever to his first wife. There is no indication elsewhere in any records that points to this first marriage or to any issue from it.

In that invaluable work to searchers in New England genealogical history, the "Genealogical Dictionary of the First Settlers of New England," by James Savage, in four volumes, a work of immense labor and years of investigation into all available records, it is not surprising, in the midst of so much detail, that he should fall into several errors in his account of the descendants of Edward Doty, and these errors have been copied by others and have thus, to some extent, been further circulated. His account, found in the second volume, is as follows:

"Dotey, Doty, Dote or Doten. Edward. Plymouth. Came in Mayflower, 1620, a London youth in the service of Stephen Hopkins. Was one of signers of the solemn compact in Cape Cod harbor, Nov. 11th, and was with his master in the shallop that in December following discovered Plymouth harbor. June 18, 1621, was party in first duel in New England. He retrieved his character by change from youthful folly. M. (probably as second wife) 6th January, 1635, Faith, daughter of Tristram Clark.

"Children: 1. William. 2. Faith. 3. Edward. 4. John. 5. Isaac, b. Feb. 8, 1648. 6. Desire. 7. Thomas. 8. Joseph, b. April 30, 1651.

"Bradford says he had 7 children living in 1650. He was, in 1652, one of the purchasers of Dartmouth, but removed to Yarmouth and died Aug. 23, 1655. His will of March 20, 1654, names only his wife and Edward. His widow m. Mch 14, 1667, John Phillips of Duxbury & outlived him."

Following this is a list of the descendants of Desire, Edward, John, Joseph and Thomas.

While there is no mention of three other children in this list (Samuel, Elizabeth and Mary), there appears to be no authority whatever for the first two named, William and Faith, and it is





evident that they are given in error. Possibly the name of the widow, which occurs not only in the Plymouth records after her husband's death but also in several local histories, has been mistaken for a daughter, but the name of William does not appear elsewhere.

The entry on the Colony record is:

"6th Jany, 1634-5. Edward Doten and Fayth Clarke wer married."

Faith Clarke was born 1619, and was at this time but sixteen years of age, was the daughter of Thurston Clarke and Faith, his wife. They came to Plymouth from Ipswich, Suffolk, England, in 1634 in the Francis, he being at that time forty-four years of age. His name is sometimes written Tristram Clarke. Besides their daughter Faith they had two sons, Thurston, Jr., and Henry. They probably had no issue. Under date of 1st April, 1690, we find: "The selectmen of Duxborough having reported that two of their inhabitants, Henry Clarke and Thirston Clarke, by reason of their age indiscretion & weakness of understanding are incapable of their own support notwithstanding that they have an estate sufficient, and John Dotey of Plymouth their nephew having promised to take prudent care of them is allowed to recoup himself from their estate," under certain conditions mentioned. Thurston Clarke, the elder died at Duxbury, Mass., 1661. His widow died about 1663, as appears by an entry in the records 1st June, 1663. "The Court haue ordered concerning the disposing of the estate of Faith Clarke widdow, deceased, that her daughter Faith Dotey widdow shall haue a quarte pte," etc.

After the death of her husband Mrs. Faith Dotey resided at Plymouth. There are receipts upon the records there from the following of her children for their share of their father's estate, these being all of her sons:

Edward Dotey and Sarah, his wife, Oct. 16, 1665.

John Douty and Elizabeth, his wife, Jan. 17, 1667.

Thomas Douty, Jan. 17, 1668.

Samuel Dotey, July 16, 1668.

Joseph Doten, May 30, 1672.

Isaac Dotey, alias Doughty, July 5, 1672.





On the 14th March, 1667, she married at Plymouth John Phillips, of Marshfield. Shurtleff's "History of Marshfield" says:

"Soon after the death of his second wife Mr. John Phillips, on the 23d Feb., 1666-7, made a contract of marriage with Mrs. Faith Dotey (the widow of Edward Dotey), which was consummated by marriage the 14th March following. By this contract it appears that both parties had several children. Her family consisted of several sons, Edward, Thomas, John, and possibly more, and daughters Desire, Elizabeth and Mary. Mrs. Faith Phillips died December, 1675. Her estate from her first husband was divided among her children." The contract above spoken of is entered on the records at Plymouth: "2d July, 1666. Vpon a motion of marriage betwixt John Phillips of Marshfield and Faith Dotey of Plymouth these pticulars were joyntly concluded of the abouesaid pties, as followeth." The conditions provide that the children of both parties remain at the disposition of their own parents; that she retains for her own sole use all of her own estate; and that if he died first she was to have a life interest in one third of his estate. It is signed by the contracting parties, Faith Dotey signing by her mark, and it is witnessed by her daughter, who signs plainly "Desire Dotey."

John Phillips was born in England 1602. He resided successively at Plymouth, Duxbury and Marshfield. He died there July, 1677. Mrs. Faith Phillips resided after her second marriage at Marshfield, and her younger children removed there with her. She died December, 1675. The day of her death is not given, but she was buried 21st December, 1675, in the old cemetery at Marshfield, Mass.

On the record there appears the following, under date of "10th July 1677. Whereas there is about thirty shillings of the estate of Faith Phillips, deceased lying the costody of John Phillips her husband, it is agreed by and between the sonnes of the said Faith Phillipps and with their joynt consent, that the said sume shalbe payed vnto the daughters of the said Faith Phillips, viz: Desire Serman, Elizabeth Rouse and Mary Doten, in equall and alike proportions, vnlesse the two younger sisters shall see reason,





in respect of the low condition of the eldest, to consider her in that respect."

EDWARD DOTY AND FAITH CLARKE DOTY (later Phillips) had the following children, all born in Plymouth:

- i. Edward, b. prob. 1637.
- ii. John, b. 1639-40.
- iii. Thomas, b. prob. 1641.
- iv. Samuel, b. prob. 1643.
- v. Desire, b. 1645.
- vi. Elizabeth, b. prob. 1647.
- vii. Isaac, b. Feb. 8, 1648-9.
- viii. Joseph, b. April 30, 1651.
- ix. Mary, b. prob. 1653, of whom nothing is known further than is shown by the settlement of her mother's estate in 1677, at which time she was not m.

For further information concerning the children of Edward Doty and their descendants, see THE DOTY-DOTEN FAMILY, published in 1897. Copies are available in the New York Free Library, New York City, Congressional Library, Washington, D. C. and many historical societies.



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